

## MAIN TITLE

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## SUB TITLES

CIVICS AND CITIZENSHIP  
Volume III

1. America was without a strong central government during six years following the Revolutionary War. The nation was fast approaching a state of anarchy.
2. Only one man presented such sterling qualities as to command the confidence of the whole nation.
3. George Washington, our first president. Two administrations, 1789 - 1797.
4. "The very idea of the power and right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government."  
Washington's Farewell Address.
5. John Adams, 1797 - 1801. Troubled times faced our second president. France and England were both harrassing the youthful nation and states were claiming the right to nullify federal laws, a right never granted.
6. Thomas Jefferson, 1801 - 1809. Great exponent of democracy. A man of many sides -- scholar, philosopher, scientist, musician, horseman, hunter, leader in legislative reforms, Author of Declaration of Independence.
7. Territorial expansion was unusual in this period. President Jefferson purchased the Louisiana territory from France, more than doubling the territory of the United States.
8. James Madison, 1809 - 1817. A man of great learning and farsighted wisdom; he felt that the best interests of America required peace rather than war, but treachery forced war upon us.
9. During this war American naval methods began to command respect. Captain Isaac Hull, commander of the "Constitution," won a notable victory.
10. This war, known as the War of 1812, obtained for America the respect of European nations and strengthened the feeling of American nationality.
11. James Monroe, 1817 - 1825. Premulgator of the celebrated Monroe Doctrine. America, he said, was no longer open to colonization by European powers, and any attempt to interfere with any independent American government would be resented by the United States.
12. The question of slavery also took on new importance in this period. The Missouri Compromise averted immediate trouble but no compromise could permanently settle a matter of human justice.
13. John Quincy Adams, 1825 - 1829. Tariff and the means of communication were the great questions of the day. Protection of America's "infant industries" was secured through the tax on certain imports, and -----
14. ----- the Erie Canal opened up the northwest territory to a more rapid development.
15. Andrew Jackson, 1829 - 1837. A symptom of growing democratic feeling in America was the "spoils system" which had its origin at this time. The people believed that participation in government meant office-holding. Rotation in office became popular.



16. Martin Van Buren, 1837 - 1841. A financial genius, was this 8th president. The Panic of 1837 led to the establishment later, of Van Buren's "Sub-Treasury System," a separation of banking from the government, which has been of permanent value to the country.
17. William Henry Harrison, March, 1841 - April, 1841. John Tyler, 1841 - 1845. The growing democracy of the country is shown by the election of Harrison, hero of Tippecanoe, who had lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider. He died a month after inauguration -----
18. ----- and was succeeded by John Tyler, whose administration was marked by constant agitation of the slavery question and by the further advance of American population into the West.
19. James K. Polk, 1845 - 1849. Discovery of gold in California in 1848 caused a very sudden ~~and~~ development of the West. The pioneer life of the frontier had been a powerful factor in eradicating old-world class distinctions.
20. Zachary Taylor, March, 1849 - July, 1850. Millard Fillmore, 1850 - 1853. Further compromises on the Slavery question marked Taylor's administration. Taylor died in 1850 -----
21. ----- and ~~that~~ was succeeded by Millard Fillmore.
22. Franklin Pierce, 1853 - 1857. Slavery continued to be the dominating topic. It could not be downed until it was settled right.
23. James Buchanan, 1857 - 1861. Some of the Southern states had been thinking of secession for some time. The North was willing to make a compromise, but not to permit a division of the nation.
24. Abraham Lincoln, 1861 - 1865. The Great Emancipator's life was dedicated not only to the freeing of the slaves but to the preservation of the Union. Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865, and died the next day.
25. Four years of Civil War and slavery was at last blotted from the face of the earth.
26. Andrew Johnson, 1865 - 1869. The 13th amendment abolished slavery in 1865. And so "the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was extended to men of colored skin.
27. America was again united. At the same time, a closer bond with Europe was established by the laying of the Atlantic Cable.
28. Ulysses S. Grant, 1869 - 1877. The progress of liberty was shown by the passage of the 15th amendment --- guaranteeing adult negroes the right to vote.
29. Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877 - 1881. The strikes of railway employees in 1877 were the first attempts of labor to assert itself in united action. Democracy was reaching the proletariat.
30. James A. Garfield, March, 1881 - September, 1881. Chester A. Arthur, 1881 - 1885. Serious troubles regarding the disposal of offices led to the assassination of President Garfield in 1881.
31. His successor was enabled to secure the passage of a bill requiring government appointments to be made by competitive examinations. This was the beginning of Civil Service Reform.
32. Grover Cleveland. Two terms, 1885 - 1889 and 1893 - 1897. These were piping  
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32. Grover Cleveland. Two terms, 1885 - 1889 and 1893 - 1897.  
These were piping times of peace. A surplus was in the federal treasury, and the question of reducing duties on imports became one of the big political issues.
33. Benjamin Harrison, 1889 - 1893. A closer bond ~~at~~ between nations than had ever existed before was recognized in treaties of reciprocity between America and various European and South American countries -----
34. ----- and also in the Pan American Congress held in 1889 - 1890, which recommended arbitration of all disputes between nations of North and South America.
35. William Mc Kinley, 1897 - 1901. America was fast entering into world affairs. A dispute between Great Britain and Vanesuela brought the Monrow Doctrine again into prominence.
36. The responsibility of America to her weaker neighbors was further emphasized by the Cuban situation. A four months' war vastly increased the importance of the United States as a world-power.
37. William McKinley was shot at Buffalo, N. Y., September 6, 1901 and died September 14, 1901. He was succeeded by the Vice President.
38. Theodore Roosevelt, 1901 - 1909. Hero of the war ~~at~~ with Spain -- elected to the presidency by the largest vote ever cast. Scholar, writer, adventurer, warrior, explorer. Typical all-around American, leader of thought and action in many fields.
39. William Howard Taft, 1909 - 1913. A man of splendid legal mind and fine personal qualities -- his administration was like the ~~sim~~ calm before a great storm.
40. Woodrow Wilson, 1913 ----- The world upheaval, brewing for 40 years, burst upon an America unprepared. Our entrance into the war was the beginning of a new period in the history of our country.
41. Warren G. Harding. Inaugurated President March 4, 1921.

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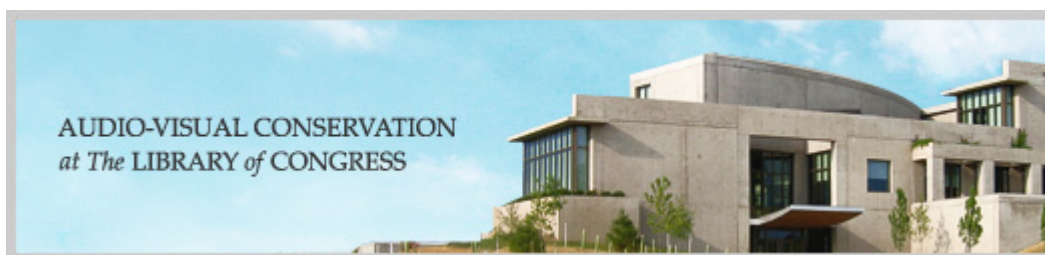
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